And it abows a deficiency of revenue on the 30th Sept. 1876, of

And a diminished deficiency during the year of ... Estimated Berenne applicable to the ordinary of

GENERAL WALKER BEATEN.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857. New-Orleans papers of Wednesday of last week are to hand. The ship Monarch had arrived at New-Orleans with dates from Punta Arenas and Costa Rica to the 3d of December. The papers were jubilant over the news that Gen. Walker had been beaten and compelled to evacuate Granada and take refuge in the

Island of Ometepe. The latest advices from Texas report that an at tempt on the part of the negroes in Houston County to revolt had been frustrated.

SERIOUS RAILROAD COLLISION.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857. A serious collision took place on the Connecticut Railroad this morning, between Springfield and Chicopee, by a freight and passenger train coming together. One man, named Fogerty, is reported killed, and three or four others dangerously wounded.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

The President has transmitted to the Senate, in reply to the resolution of that body, a letter from the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in which the President is informed that contracts have been made for the manufacture of submarine cables to connect the continents of Europe and America, and that it is expected to have the line between New-York and London open for business by the 4th of July next.

next.

As the work has been proseculed thus far by American capital, and by the efforts of this Administration to ascertain the feasibility of the enterprise, it is the exmest desire of the Directors to secure to the Government of the United States equal privileges with those stipulated for by the British Government. In this desire the Lords Commissioners of the British Treasury have acceded in the most liberal spirit, by providing that

"The British Government shall have a priority in the conveyance of their messages over all others, subject

conveyance of their messages over all others, subject to the exception only of the Government of the United States in the event of their entering into an arrangestates in the event of their entering into an arrange-ment with the Company similar in principle to that of the British Government; in which case the messages of the two Governments shall have priority in the order in which they arrive at the stations."

The American Directors say they cannot doubt that the reservation made in favor of the United States will be deemed of great moment, and therefore ask the President to take such action in the premises as he

may deem the interests of this Government to require.

The Company will enter into contract with the Government of the United States on the same terms and conditions as with the British Government, and such contract, they suppose, will fall within the provisions of the Constitution in regard to postal arrangements, of which this is only a new and improved form. Her Msjesty's Government engage to furnish aid by ships to lay the cable, and it is suggested our recently linished war-steamers are the very best to assist in the business.

CONVENTION OF EDITORS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.
A Convention of the Republican editors of Indiana

A Convention of the Republican editors of Indians was held here yesterday. Resolutions were passed asserting the power and duty of Congress to prohibit blavery in the Territories; regarding the principles and measures of the Philadelphia Convention essential to the prespective of the country; and arging that, as the State Senate of 1855 refused to go into joint Convention for the election of a United States Senator and other officers, and refused to passe a law prescribing the mode of election of United States Senators, it is but just and proper that the Opposition members of the approaching Legislature refuse with firmness and determination to go into a joint Convention for the election of any officers, or consent to any election of a United States Senator other than by a separate vote of the two Houses. of the two Houses.

The botels are crowded to day with members of the

Legislature, which meets to-morrow. The delegates to the Republican State Convention met at 2 o'clock

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

From Our Own Reporter. SENATE WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1856. PETITIONS.

Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial from Peter

Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial from Peter Cooper, asking that he may found a scientific institute.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. BRADFORD presented a petition from the Exceutive Committee of the State Temperance Society, asking for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law which will not conflict with the decision of the Court of Appeals. The petition is in these words:

To the Henorable the sends and the House of Assembly of the State of New Yer President and Excentive Committee of the New York Size Temperance Society, petition your honorable body to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors for a beverable body to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors for a beverable body to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors for a beverable body to prohibit the ports by jail keepers and police magistrates, which show that in more counties there were 4.830 commitments for crime, under the Liceuse Law, in six mainthe; and also that, in the same time, under the every species of crime. In statting contrast with this, the undersigned petitioners call the attention of your honorable hody to the fragitful and universal increase of selling and drinking, and consequent particularly contrast with this, the undersigned petitioners call the attention of your honorable hody to the fragitful and universal increase of selling and drinking, and consequent particularly annualled the law for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime.

Under the center of the protection of the Court of Appeals on the 25th of March last; and which practically annualled the law for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime.

Under the center of the undersigned petitioners, for

Paperism and Crimestances the undersigned petitioners, for Under these elecumistances the undersigned petitioners, for themselves and in behalf of the vast Temperance public whom they represent, selemnly implore your hoursable hold, by every consideration of humanity and love of country, to exact, at the

they represent, Steining and leve of country, to enact, at the the earliest possible day, such prohibitory law as, without conflicting with the decision of the Court of Appeals, will do most to suppress the traffic in intoxicating Hauter as a beverage.

Dated: ALBANY, N. January 5, 1357.

EDW. C. DELAVAN, Pres. AMASA MCCOY, C. P. WILLIAMS, E. A. DURANT, HERMON CAMP, LYMAN BENNETT, I. N. VICKOFF, S. T. SEELYE.

Executive Com. N. Y. Biate Temperance Seciety.

THE INERGIATE ASYLUM.

Mr. BROOKS—Of 700 physicians of New-York for aid to the Inebriate Asylum.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK.

Mr. SPENCER—Of the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York asking for a law enabling them to pay six per cent, and thus raise the money by loan to pay the awards for the Central Park.

THE RESERVOIR.

awards for the Central Park.

THE RESERVOIR.

Mr. S. also presented a petition from the same for authority to borrow a million dollars (in addition to the half million already authorized) to build a reservoir.

BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE.

Mr. SICKLES presented a petition from the Mayor, &c., of New-York City for authority to close Bloomingdale square.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

Mr. SPENCER—For an amendment of the law relating to unsafe buildings.

sting to unsafe buildings.
Also, of the New-York College of Veterinary Sur-

A report of the proceedings of the Canal Board on the matter of the claims of the Rochester millers was

NOTICES OF BILLS.

REPAIRS OF THE CANALS.

Mr. UPHAM gave notice of a bill prescribing regulations for canal superintendence and repairs.

By Mr. PATTERSON—Of a bill to amend the Cede of Procedure.

THE NEW-YORK FOLICE DEPARTMENT.

By Mr. PETTY—Of a bill to reorganize the Police
Department of New York.

Department of New-York.

NEW YORK CITY CHARTER.

Also, of a bill to amend the Charter of New-York.

THE BROOKLYN WATER LAW.

Mr.C.P. SMITH—To amend the Brooklyn Water act.

Also, for the better protection of persons fabricating

machinery.
Also to amend the Lefferts Park Association incorpo-Also to prevent reburning charcoal within the fire

TAXES ON INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

By Mr. KELLY, of a bill relating to the imposition of taxes on Incorporated Companies and commutation

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AGAIN.

By Mr. RIDER, of a bill to prevent the traffic in in-

By Mr. RIDER, of a bill to prevent the traine in intexicating drinks as a beverage.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

By Mr. SICLES, of a bill to amend the law of libel.

ANOTHER NEW-YORK CITY CHARTER BILL.

Also of a bill to amend the Charter of the City of

New-York.

Also, of a bill relating to the selvency of the Engineer Department of the Croton Water Works.

THE CENTRAL PARK AGAIN.

Also, of a bill relative to the Central Paik.

THE HARROR COMMISSIONERS.

Also, of a bill relative to the Central Park.

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill relating to the Harbor Commissioners, which extends the time for their report till the second Tuesday in April.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill amend the act relating to the sale of gunpowder.

Also of a bill to amend the insurance law.

Mr. C. P. SMITH—Of a bill to amend the interest

CONSOLIDATION OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Also of a bill to provide for the Consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. SPENCER- Of a bill to amend the Charter of the Orphan House, New-York City.

Mr. RICHARDSON-Of the General Appropriation Mr. SPENCER-Of a bill in relation to appeals from the Marine Court, New-York City.

Mr. KELLI effered a reduction calling for statistics of dep sits in Savings Banks and Transand the amount of loans in note, draft or negotiable paper, and to describe the security taken, which was adopted.

THE THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT. Mr. HALE moved that the Senate take up the rep of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in case of Mersys. Sickles and Barr.

case of Mesars. Sickles and Barr.

[This, it will be recollected, was the contested sest one for the Third Senatorial District, and was under consideration the night of the adjournment of the last Legislature. The Committee had reported in favor of giving the seat to Mr. Barr, and he had the floor in his own behalf when the time for final adjournment arrived.]

arrived.]
The question being put on taking up the question today, debate ensued, in the course of which Sanator
SICKLES stated that there had transpired signer the adjournment evidence which, he thought, would settle

the question in his favor.

The question was finally postpened till Friday next, at nocn, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. VAN ALLEN, of citizens of Albany for an apprepriation in aid of settlers in Kansas. Referred to the Committee having charge of that branch of the Governor's Message. Mr. CLINTON relative to draining lands in Tonawanda Swamp. Mr. BISHOP, to amend the charter of the Village of Chittensugo. Mr. STAPLES, for the relief of Silas Walbridge; also of Ezra S. Graves; also of Byron Huntley. Mr. LACEY, of J. B. Müner for relief. Mr. H. BAKER, to charter the Turn Verein of New York City. Mr. VARNUM, of an axien for relief.

of an acien for relief.

Mr. SHERMAN-For authority to alter width of highways in Oneida County; also, to amend the law relative to publication of election notices; also, to make expenses of Board of Health chargable upon cities and towns where occurred; also, to preserve the purity of elections (referred to a select committee of five); also, to repeal the law exempting corporations from taxation where their profits do not exceed five per cent; also, to repeal the law exempting ministers and priests from taxation; also, against dividing Oneida County. Mr. JONES - Relative to to common lands in Herostand. Value of the Membership of the New-York State Temperance Society to prevent the sale of intexicating liquous as a beverage. (Beferred to the Committee of the Whole, having charge of that branch of the Governor's message.)

By Mr. JOHN J. REILLY-O(a bill for the relie

of the surviving members of First Regiment of New-York Volunteers in the war with Mexico.

Mr. VARNUM—O'a bill providing for a registry of voters, and a better preservation of the purity of the elective franchise.

THE SALE OF GUNTOWDER.

THE SALE OF GUNFOWDER.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY-Of a bill to amend the tregulating the sale of gunpewder.
Mr. DICKINSON-Of a bill to charter an Educational Institute at New-Castle.

JOHN J. RIELLY-Of a bill to amend the Insu-

ance Company act.

Also, of a bill for the relief of Elizabeth Bolton.

Mr. LEWIS—Of a bill lo enable the inhabitants
School Districts to locate school-houses.

Mr. JOHN J. RIELLY—To protect the City of New-York against impositions being perpetrated by City Railroad Companies.

Mr. LACEY—Of a bill to amend the Charter of the

Mr. LACET-Of a bill to amend the Castel of the City of Rochester.

Town MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. SCOTT- Of a bill to provide for the formation of Town Mutual Insurance Companies.

Also, to amend the Code of Precedure.

Also, to charter Homeopathic Medical Societies.

THE BROOKLYN FIREMEN.

Mr. FUNK-Of a bill providing better regulations for the Firement of Brooklyn.

be Firemen of Brooklyn.
WILLIAMSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Mr. HANFORD—Of a bill to charter the W burgh Fire Department.

Also, to provide for paying the expenses incurred in improving Williamsburgh.

mproving Williamsburgh.
Mr. ALLEN-Of a bill to amend the Charter of RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.
Mr. J. J. OWEN offered the following resolutions, which lie over under the rule:

Resolved. That inamuch as the President of the United States has seen fit, in his annual Message, to arraign the Republican party before the world—impuguing to them false motives and purposes—proclaiming them as setators and disminists, with designs upon the somestic institutions of the South, we do therefore demonres such imputations of the Fresident, and declare that in never has been, nor is now, any part of the plan of the Republican party to interfere with Slavery in any of the existing Slavebolding States—that we regard these charges, engendered by party malice, as an indignity offered to the Freemen of the North.

Resolved, That we regard the policy of the existing Executive Administration.

Resolved, That we would deplote as a great national calamity the dissolution of this Confederacy, and we believe there is more danger to be feared of a separation of the North from the South as the result of the further extension of Slavery, than from all other political causes combined.

The Appropriation and Supply bills which tailed to pass at the last session be taken from the files of the House, and referred to a select Committee.

Mr. POOT moved, as an amendment, that those

Mr. FOOT moved, as an amendment, that the

Mr. FOOT moved, as an amendment, that those bills be taken from the files and ordered to a third reading to morrow. He could not see the necessity for having these bills pass through the hands of a Company of the want of time.

Mr. MAHEN objected to their being ordered to a third reading so suppositive. It was unjust and part

third reading so summarily. It was unjust and unusual. It was unjust to those members who did not know what their contents were; and though he was a member of the last House, he was forced to contess that the bill had been smended in such a manner that he really did not know whether it ought to pass in the shape it was or not. It was unusual, too, and he hoped the original motion would prevail.

Mr. FOOT withdrew his motion, and the motion, glving rise to debate, was laid over.

CLAIM PAPERS MOVED FORWARD.

Papers petitions, &c., relative to the following

Papers, petitions, &c., relative to the following amed claims, &c., were ordered to be taken from the files and referred to appropriate Committees:

By Mr. KETCHAM—Relative to the Dutchess Co.

Savings Bank.

By Mr. LEAVENWORTH-The claim of Lewis
Bebee and others.

Also, relative to the Manufacture of Coarse Salt by

olar Evaporation.

By Mr. SHERMAN—For the relief of William Haz-By Mr. HOGEBOOM-To amend the Charler of

Kinderhoek.

By Mr. CLINTON—Relative to the charter of the
Buffalo Savings Bank.

By Mr. SHERMAN—The claim of Josiah S. Kel-

logg.
By Mr. LEWIS—The claim of Henry Dygert.
By Mr. LACEY—The claim of John E. Milner.
By Mr. CLINTON - Relative to building a bridge

over Tonawanda Creek.

By Mr. SCOTT—The claim of Leonard Hodgman. Mr. VAN ALLEN moved that the clergymen of Troy be invited to join with the Albany clergymen in opening the daily sessions with prayer. Adopted.

Mr. TIFFANY moved that the usual number of diagrams for the use of members, &c., be procured. Referred.

DISTRICTING THE STATE.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution, calling upon the Attorney-General for his opinion as to whether the Legislature could constitutionally proceed with the business of re-districting the State into Senate districts, &c., under the last census, after the failure of the last census, after the failure of the last Legislature to do so. Lies over.

The Comptroller's Annual Report was received, and a motion to print four thousand extra copies was referred. A motion to print two thousand five hundred extra copies of the Report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department was also referred. Adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

THE MATERIAL OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1857.

The people will be fully satisfied with the members of the present House of Assembly if they shall prove to be "as good as they look." Most of them have the air of "solid men." But experience has taught me that in no department are appearances more deceitful than in politics. It is one of the "tricks of the trade" to appear well. The most corrupt legislator I ever knew locked most sanctimonious.

It is a long time since so many men of experience were returned to the Assembly. This experience. however, can only be beneficial by being honestly directed. One smart back is far more dangerous than a score of slow coaches. In the present case, most of the old members combine integrity with experience. It might not be pleasant to name the exceptions. They will very soon, however, advertical themselves. tise themselves.

The Speaker will use his position and power with

wisdom and discretion. He is both firm and courtcous. Those who honestly feared that mischiel would result from his local predilections will soon he convinced of their error, while those who ventured to gainsay so damaging an imputation will find themselves fully justified by his broad impar-

tta: 'tv. Amore those who have heretofore acquired pos tion on this arens, none will occupy a more com-manding position than Mr. 12. Baker of Montgomery. He is an excellent debater. His forte lies in the strength of his logic. No man's blows fall with more weight. On subjects which justify the use of "heavy metal" he will have no superior. Like many another man of real strength, he is more than ordinarily modest.

Meesrs. Van Valkenburg of Steuben. Foot of Ontario, Jones of Queens, Prendergast of Chautanque, Waken an of Genesee, Varnum of New-York and Wooster of Herkimer are among the most prominent of those who have been here before; while Mr. Sherman of Oneida and Mr. Hogeboom of Columbia are well-known strong men among the new mem-bers. Very little of importance will be done without the cooperation of some of these gentlemen. And yet neither of them will make half the number of speeches that some of your city members will. Next in influence to the man who speaks well is the common-sense man who says nothing. The porrest creatures are those who are always speaking, without having anything to say. For example, Mr. Squire of St. Lawrence, who doesn't usually occupy the floor two hours through a whole session, has a thousaid-fold more weight than Mr. Biank of your city, whose mouth is as constantly open as a young

Of the mass of new men, we must wait a day or two for their measure. Not a few of them prom-

The Appropriation and Supply bills laid over last Winter will be acted upon at once; and something will be done before long toward changing the mode f appointments for the Canals.

Some curious developments in regard to the 'American' idea of economy, as illustrated in the disposition of the Legislative Printing, might be made if one could only get at the official figures. I shall hunt for them.

GOV. POLLOCK'S MESSAGE.

The Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania rep esents the finances of that State as in a favorable coa dition. The revenue for the next year is estimated as likely to exceed the ordinary expenses by a million and a helf of dollars. With a liberal allowance for extraordinary expenses, this would leave a million to he applied to the extinguishment of the debt, which now amounts to a little over forty millions. The annual increase of revenue ought to meet any reasonable increase of expenses, leaving at least a million to be annually appropriated to the debt, which might, by this operation alone, be extinguished in less than twenty-three years.

The receipts from the public works slightly exceed two millions, produced about equally by the canals and by the Columbia Road; but as the expenditures reached \$1,943,896, the net revenue to the State was only \$62,118. Of these expenditures, however, \$808,892 were extraordinary, including \$267,000 for relaying the south track of the Columbia Railroad, \$181,494 for completing the Portage Railroad, and \$122,723 for completing the North Branch extension. Of the public works generally the Governor speaks with little satisfaction, and of the Portage Railroad with great disgust; he seems, however, to be very well pleased with the completion of the North Branch extension, which has at last been accomplished so as to connect with our New-York canals. But he is decidedly opposed to any further undertakings-even the enlarge ment of the Delaware Division, which gives a handsome net revenue, amounting last year to \$264,000unless demanded by reasons of overruling necessity.

He again recommends with great urgency the sale of the public works, especially of the main line. Of the western part of it, including the Pertage Railroad over the mountains, the expenses largely exceed the income-a deficit which, under the operation of existing causes, is likely to go on increasing; and he thinks that the State should not delay to get rid of such a dubious piece of property for a fair consideration, and on terms just and liberal to the purchasers.

The Governor favors a moderate increase of bank ing capital, as demanded by the wants of legitimate trade, and as likely to afford an improved substitute for the depreciated foreign currency introduced by private bankers and brokers with which the State is new flooded. He thinks also that the stringency of the existing laws regulating manufacturing and improvement ecmpanies, and operating by unwise restrictions and personal liabilities to crush enterprise and drive capital from the State, might be beneficially medified.

The Public Schools now embrace 1,700 district 10,000 directors, 12,000 teachers, and over 500,000 pupils. The great practical defect in the system is the to Pennsylvania-of teachers; to meet which the establishment of Normal Schools and the encouragement of Teachers' Institutes is strongly urged. The Governor also recommends to the patronage of the Legislature "The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania" and the "Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania." He repeats a former recommendation for establishing an Agricultural Bureau in oppection with the Department of State.

He alludes to the necessity of preserving the purity of the ballot-boxes, alleged to be in danger in the great cities, but without suggesting any particular course of action; and he connects with this subject a eform in the naturalization laws, and a more rigid and personal examination by the Courts of persons asking

admission as citizens.

In national politics he claims for Pennsylvania a conservative position, and on the strength of that position protests energetically against the attempt to force Slavery into Kansas, and the recent proposition by the Governor of South Carolina for the revival of the slave trade.

STATE FINANCES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMPTROLLER.
To the Legislature.
GENERAL FUND.

Resenve.
Deficiency in the revenue on the 30th September, 1855, exclusive of \$137,000 due for temporary loans... Amount of warrants drawn on the ment B.

meunt transferred to the following funds for inferest on money
in the treasury, during the year
encing 30th Sept. 1256, belonging
to said funds, vis: School Fund. \$28,001 68 U. S. Dep. Fund. 6,634 36 Librature Fund. 157 93 Aubern and Rockester Radicad Co. Sinking Fund. Tonewands Halfred Co.
Sinking Fund..... 128 48- 37,292 84

Torswands Hadre ad Co.

Sinking Fund.

128 42—
Mount transferred to the following fineds for proportion due said funds of the moneys paid into the transury by the Sacks is Harbor and Sarstogs Railroad Company for lands convered to said Company for lands convered to said Company by the Commissioners of the Land Office, in pursuance of chap 207, Laws of 1850, and chap.

127. Laws of 1850, and chap.

128. Laws of 1850, and chap.

129. Laws of 1850, and chap.

121. Laws of 1850, and chap.

121. Laws of 1850, and chap.

122. Laws of 1850, and chap.

123. Literature Fund.

124. Said Sillerature Fund.

125. Said Sillerature Fund.

126. Said Sillerature Fund.

127. Said Sillerature Fund.

128. Said Sillerature Fund.

129. Said Sillerature Fund.

120. Said Sillerature

5,420 54 eald fund.

Amount transferred from the School Fund, for bends taken for sales of General Fund Lands, and assigned to the School Fund.

viz. 2,287 97-#2,365,697 39

Balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 30th £108,992 21 Sept. 1856.
The smouth due for temporary is and to the Treasury, for which Comptroller's Bonds have been issued, and which are included in the statement of the State Debt, is

ernment for the figurity or commencing on the let Oct. 1500.

State Tax.

Another Duty. Falt Duty ... Arrest and interest of Non-resident Tires.
Pecker Licenses.
Fees of the Secretary's Office.
Fees of the Comprodier's Office.
Fees of the Comprodier's Office.
Fees of the Comprodier's Office.
Total of the Cas uga Lake Indet.
Tax on Foreign Insurance Companies.
Sales of the Naural History of New York.
Sales of the Colonnal History
Laters to n Treamy Deposit.
State Prison Examings.
Sales of Lands. Total

Estimated Expenses of Government for the Acai
Salaries of the officers of Government and the
Circle of the public offices.
Salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeala.
Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court.
Legislature, for compensation of members and Schaffes of the Components of the Legislature, officers of the Legislature. Contingent expenses of the Legislature. Contingent expenses of the public offices. Stationery for the public offices and the Clerks of the Senate and Assembly.

Fuel for the Capitol, State Hall and State Library. Frinting for the State, including Colonial History. Expenses of the Sate Hall.

Expenses of the Sate Hall. Expenses of the Capitel.

Expenses of the State Hall.

Expenses of the State Livrary.

Expenses of the Ball for the State Cabinet of Natural History and the Agricultural Masseum

Expenses of the Regard of the University.

Incidental expenses of Government.

Apprehension of criminals.

Apprehension of criminals. Miscellaneous. 1,300 coAgricultural Societies.
Commissary's Department.
Powage of official letters &c.
Reuts and takes of the Governor's house.
Costs of suit, counsel fees, &c.
Incian Affair.
Compensation of the Committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and of the Causi and Banking Departments.
Transportation of the Session Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature, &c. including expenses of boxes. Prinsportation of the Segiolature, &c., including expenses of boxes.

Advances to County Treat's for non-resident taxes. Compensation of Constables and Criers for attendance upon the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

Interest on the Albany Basin Losin.

Interest on the Albany Basin Losin.

Interest on the Albany Basin Losin.

Interest on \$50,000, Canal Loan, per chap. 374.

Laws of 1819.

Interest on \$50,000, Canal Loan, per chap. 1814.

Interest on \$50,000, Canal Loan, per chap. Laws of 1819.

Interest on \$200,000, Canal Loan, per chap. Laws of 1819.

Interest on \$200,000, Canal Loan, per chap. Laws of 1819.

Interest on money in the Treasury belonging to the specific funds.

Interest on temporary loans to the Treasury.

Expenses of the Onedaga Sais Springs.

Copies of the Treat of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court for the several County Cierlas, and for exchange with other Saise.

Indian youths, for instruction, &c., indian youths, for instruction, in the youth youths, for instruction, in the youth youth, for inst Indian youths, for mea.
Idot Asylum.
Lunatic Asylum, including support of in-sane Lumnik Asylum, including support of insane convictive and the electors of President and Vice
Fresident of the United States.
Appropriation to the Canal Fund from the State
tax to the Canal Fund from the State
the Canal Fund from the Canal
Miscellanes us and estimated appropriations by the
Legislature. 20,000 3,000 83,007.79

And it shows the estimated deficiency in the reve-nue on the 3th September, 1857.....

And it shows the estimated deficiency in the revenue on the 3th September, 1837.

It will be seen by the preceding statements that the
deficiency of the general fund has been diminished
during the last fiscal year, by the sum of \$449,856 10,
but that there was still a deficiency on the 30th of Septen ber, 1856, of \$88,007 79.

The estimated revenue applicable to the ordinary expenses of Government for the current fiscal year is
\$1,763,006. Of this sum \$1,350,000 is expected from
the State tax, leaving but \$413,000 to be derived from
all other sources, including \$168,000, estimated earnings of the State Prisons.

The amount of State tax paid into the Treasury
within the last fiscal year was \$1,547,698 41. The
smoont expected from that source was \$1,550,000,
making a difference between the receipts and estimates
of \$102,361,50. This difference is principally accounted for by the fact that no part of the State tax
was received into the Treasury during the fiscal year
from the Counties of Oncida, Orange, Tioga and Livingston.

The failure of the last Legislature to pass the usual

ngsten.
The failure of the last Legislature to pass the usual

The failure of the last Legislature to pass the usual appropriation bill to supply the means for the support of the Government, renders it necessary for the present Legislature to make appropriations to provide for the expenses of Government during the current facal year, and also for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1857. The estimated appropriations deemed necessary for each year will be found intable marked (D).

This failure on the part of the last Legislature hacuned some inconvenience to this Department, but no scrious embarrasement. The appropriations for the support of the State Prisons became exhausted about the close of the last fiscal year, and as it was a matter of in-perature recessity to provide means to procure feed and clothing for the prisoners, and the Comptroller having no suthority to draw warrants for that purpose, an arrangement was made with the deposit Batk to advance the necessary sums, on the monthly estimates of the Agents and Wardene, certified by the Comptroller. Other advances have also been made by the deposit Bank on accounts against the Sta's for sums authorized by existing laws, where the ne cessities of the parties having the claim seemed to be

It will, in the opinion of the Comptroller, be neces It will, in the opinion of the Comptroller, be necessary for the Legislature to impose a tax of one mill eneach dollar of the valuation of all property taxable in this State, for the year 1857, to provide the necessary means for the use of the General Fund, and for the support of the State Government during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1858.

The payment of the State debt, exclusive of temporary loans to the Treasury, and the debt created for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, chargeable upon

Depent of the Crockering	1.00
the Sinking Fund, becomes due as follows:	
State stock in 1858	00
20-1	
State stock is 18/0	08
State \$1008 18 1876	00
State stock in 1961	00
State store in 1866	
State stock in 1068	
State stock at pleasure yes, but	
Constantiants bonds on demand	
Committee Name to the last to 1888	
Comptroller's bonds, at pleasure 6 800	00
Principal of Indian annuities, at pleasure 122,694	87
Total	37
CONTINGENT STATE DEBT.	
Amount of State stock issued and loaned to t	ne h

Amount of State stock issued and loaned lowing railroad companies, viz.:

Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, per chap. 1848, tedcemable in 1866 and 1861, 54 per cent. Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company, per chap. 235, laws of 1838, redeemable in 1858, 5 per cent. cent.

Tonawarda Railroad Company per chap. 280, laws of 1840, redeemable in 1805, 54 per cent.

Lung Island Railroad Company, per chap. 195, laws of 1840, redeemable in 1805, 56 per cent.

Schenertaly and Troy Railroad Company, per chap. 195, laws of 1840, redeemable in 1801, 5 per cent. 100,600 00 100,000 00 Tioga Coal and Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company (now the Corning and Blossborgh Rail-road Company), per chap 286, laws of 1840, re-deemable in M85, 51 per cent. 70,000.0

Capital.

This sum consists of the following items, viz State Stock, viz:
Stock issued on account of the Astor
debt, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per
cent.
Stock issued on account of the Chemung Canal, redeemable Jan. 1, 1881, The capital of this fund has lucreased during the year \$34,395 28 (see statement C for increase and diminution of the fund).

80,037 51-\$502,497 11

Fund revenue, for interest which has account on bongs transferred from that four d bisnes of revenue in the Treasury on the 3th
Sept. 1556.

The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current
ear. vis.: Year. VIS.: # 155,123 64 Arnual spectriation from the it come of the U.
S. Dep. Fund..... The payments for the current year are estimated. Common School dividends:

The following tables exhibit, in detail, the Canal debt, revenue and expenditures, and the operations of Eric Canal Enlargement,
Chemung Cenal
Cherango Canal
Black River Canal
Genessee Valley Canal
Oneida River Improvement
To pay debts due prior to let June, 1846
To provide for deficiencies. \$13,225.704 ST Under Article 7, Section 3, of the Constitution.
For the enlargement and completion of the canals \$0.750,000
For the redemption of canal revenue certificates. 1,500,000
To provide for deficiencies. 500,000 (

CANAL DEBT, REVENUE, EXPENSES AND SINKING

The interest on the following learns is paid by the General Fund.
For the Albary basin, under chap, 200, Laws of 1849.
To provide for extraordinary repairs, under chap, 374, Laws of 1849.
For the enlargement of the locks of the Oswego Canal, under Chap, 501, Laws of 1851.

Total Canal Debt, 30th September, 1856.... \$22,416,289 83 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FISCAL YEAR. Statement of the revenues of the State canals, and Statement of the revenues of the State canals, and the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, during the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1856. (Article 7, sec. 1, of the Constitution.)

Tolls from canals. Recepts. \$2,719,925 63. Rent of surplus water. 1,815 60. Interest on current canal revenues, &c. 27,392 77

For repairs on canals, viz.

to superintendents of repairs. \$508,538 56

to contractors of repairs. \$6,303 56

to canal Commissioners. \$62,473 78

to collectors of tolls. \$42,27 15

to weighmasters. 7,795 73

for miscellaneous payments. 34,603 56-

pay the interest and redeem the principal of the State debt, viz:
For the part of the debt called the
Canal Debt, Sec 1.
For that part of the debt called the
General Fund Debt (1 of #350,000),
Sec. 2.

362,500 00-1,962,500 00 INKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE CANAL

For the redemption of Canal stocks, viz: 6a of 1855. \$245,085 34 5is of 1855. \$60 00 \$245,883 34 2s after 1855. 3,874, 98 00

Transferred to pay interest on loans for the following

Transferred to the following funds, to pay debts due vier to 1st June, 1846, under chap. 375, sec. 2, Laws of 1850, viz:

Tetal.... Balance on hand 30th Sept., 1858..... Grand total....

.. 61,276,505 23 \$1,276,505 23 This balance is made up of sums set apart for redemption, viz.:

demption, viz.:

To 30th September, 1856...

To 30th September, 1855...

To 36th September, 1856...

Add interest on deposits to 30th September, 1855...

Do., 1856... 9.575.510 W 3,809 00 8,426 92-

Auburn Prison.
The receipts of this Prison, paid into the Treatury during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1856, have been, paid Levi Levis, Agent and Warden, during the 70,030 19 547 15 Cash in his bands October 1, 1855..... Total... From this should be deducted: Cash on band October 1, 1856... 661 82 Balance.... The preceding statement shows that the Auburn Pricon continues to be a source of revenue to the State. For the favorable condition of the affairs of this Prison much is undoubtedly due to the skill and prudence of the present Agent and Warden, Mr. Lewis.

Sing-Sing Prison.

Expenses of this Prison for the past year for Add cash on hand October 1, 1855.... Paid into the Treasury by Agent and Warden Cash on hand October 1, 1856.....

Auborn Prison. \$71,156 th
Sing Sing Prison. \$2,872 52
Clinton Prison. \$1,977 57 Expenditures #76,786 6 117,736 5 49,254 3

6235,632 M 9 2,832 M

Each Insurance Company, organized under the general insurance laws of this State, or incorporated under any law of the State or organized in other States, or Foreign Governments, and doing business in this State, is required, through its President and Scoretary, annually, on the 1st day of January, or within and menth thereafter, to prepare and deposit in the office of the Company on the 31st day of December then near preceding.

preceding.

An aggregate of these reports for the year ending December 31, 1855, make an exhibit of \$13,852,000 as invested capital in the Stock Fire-Insurance Companies of this State. Capital and surplus, \$17,880,279 72. The smoons of capital and surplus of State Mutual Insurance Companies for that year was \$6,544,978 35, making a total capital and surplus of our State Insurance Companies of \$24,435,228 28.

The amount of premiums paid during that year in this State was \$6,088,438 94.

The amount of losses paid during that year by New-York State Insurance Companies, \$401,612 C3. Total amount of losses paid during the year 1855, \$2,840,745 25.

1825, \$2,840,745 26.

The property in this State insured in Joint Stock Companies of this State amounted to \$434,829,876 95; by Matusi Insurance Companies it was \$48,502,046 35; and by Companies located in other States, \$73,571,007 05—making the total amount at risk on policies of incarance, \$406,002,980 34.

Much care has been taken to examine into the constitution of the constituti

sarance, \$606,902,980 34.

Much care has been taken to examine into the condition of companies chartered under the laws of other States applying for authority to transact business in this State, and in some cases an agent has been appointed to examine into the condition and affairs of such companies; upon the report of such agent, saveral companies have been refused certificates of authority to transact in this State the business of insurance.

Moet of the unsound fire insurance companies, organized under the laws of this State, are, in the opinion of the Comptroller, either in the hands of receivers or have ceased to issue policies of insurance.

The following is a list of the Fire Insurance Companies formed under chapter 460 of the laws of 1853, since the first day of January, 1856:

Namer. Location. Dated. Capital. Indennity Fire Ins. Co. New York April 18, 1856. 110,000 Security Fire Ins. Co. New York April 18, 1856. 110,000 New World Fire Ins. Co. New York July 20, 1856. 200,000 New World Fire Ins. Co. New York July 20, 1856. 180,000 New World Fire Ins. Co. New York July 21, 1856. 180,000 New World Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 13, 1856. 180,000 New World Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 19, 1856. 200,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 New World Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Dec. 23, 1856. 180,000 Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Lanar Fire Ins. Co. New York Lana

. 4716,716

The Howard Life Insurance Company has given notice of this office of its intention to relinquish its business, and the precredings incident thereto, as required by statute, have been incituted.

Colonial Life Assurance Co., Edinburgh, Scotland. 100,000

Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., Newark, N. J. 100,000 to

National Lean Fund Life Ass. Soc., Lendon, Eng. 100,000 to

New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., Boston, Mass. 160,000 to

AUCTION DUTIES. The amount of auction duties received into the Treasury of the State, within the year ending 30th of September, 1856, is \$107,709 01, and since the close of the fiscal year \$13,430 93 has been paid into the Treasury for duties on goods sold during the six months ending on the 30th of June last.

Some of the auctioneers of the City of New-York, instead of decreasing the duties on sales made by them.

ing on the 30th of June last.

Some of the auctioneers of the City of New-York, instead of depositing the duties on sales made by them, in the Manhattan Bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the State, as required by law, have for several years been in the habit of sending checks drawn on some Bank in that city, accompanied with a protest, claiming that the law imposing duties on sales at auction is unconstitutional, and giving formal notice to the Computed in the law imposing duties on sales at auction is unconstitutional, and giving formal notice to the Computed in the following that they intend to sue him to recover the amount paid by them, &c.

Two such checks drawn by the house of Wilmerdinge & Mount, one for \$6,030 36, the other for \$9,811, were stolen by a clerk at that time employed in this office by the name of Asa W. Lee. The theft was not immediately discovered, but an examination of the books in the office, near the close of the fiscal year, disclosed the fact that no duties had heen received during the year from one of the principal auctineers. A investigation into the matter was immediately instituted. Lee, seeing that his guilt would certainly be discovered, instantly fled.

An agent was dispatched to the City of New-Yerk to investigate the matter there, and decisive evidence of his guilt was procured. A warrant for his airest was immediately obtained and placed in the hands of the Chief of Police of this city, who has made diligeat search for Lee in various directions, but has not up to this time succeeded in arresting him. On a further examination of the books, it was found that Lee, in 1853, at that time also a clerk in this office, stole two checks drawn by the same house, amounting to \$12,902 04.

The Attorney-General and other eminent counsed have given it as their opinion, that the circumstances attending the payments of the checks to Lee were of such a character that the State will be able to recover the smount of the Banks upon which the checks were drawn, and a suit has been commenced

rey. Gereral against one of the Bahas to design question.

Article 7, section 7, of the Constitution, authorizes the sale of lands "convenient for the use of the salt "springs by authority of law, and under the direction of the Commissioners of the Land-Office, for the purion of the Commissioners of the Land-Office, for the purion of the Commissioners of the Land-Office, for the purion of the Commissioners of the Land-Office, for the purion of the convenient," but requiring that by such sale and purchase the aggregate quantity of these lands shall not be diminished.

In pursuance of this provision of the Commissioners of the Land-Office, since 1846, of portions of the Land-Office, since 1846, of portions of these lands, as they became valuable for building purposes, to the extent of 114 acree, and 543 acres of other lands have been purchased.

Within the last year an account of the receipts and payments for sales and purchases of salt springs land has been opened on the books of this office.

TALATION OF STATE PROPERTY BY CITIES AND VILLAGES.

Authority 's claimed by cities and villages to subject to taxation, by way of assessments, the property of the State for improvement of streets and other purposes, which is exempt from taxation by the act for the assessment and collection of taxes.

If the State property is with provided assessment of the state purposes, which is the state purposes, which is the state purposes of taxes.

which is exempt from taration by the act for the sesement and collection of taxes.

If the State property is with propriety exempted from taxation for State and county purposes, it would seem that it should also be exempt from local taxes. This practice of assessing State property makes it necessary that the State should be protected by an amendment of the existing laws, making it the duty of some proper officer to notify the Comptroller of the character and amount of such assessments, with a view to the liquidation thereof, or to exempt such property from all assessments of every description. The necessity of some legal provision of this nature is apparent from the fact that all notices in relation to such assessments are published only in the newspapers of the cities and villages in which such property is situated, and this almost in which such property is situated, and this almost tavariably escapes the notice of those whose duty it would be to protect the interest of the State.

Journal de l'Illinois is the title of a newspaper in the French language just commenced at Kaukakee, Illinois.